

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Professor Schwarz ascribes the deductions in this work which differ from accepted explanations to his long-sustained association with geological phenomena in the field; and he calls attention to the circumstance that geological problems are presented to the student in an exceptional way in South Africa, or the regions which were the scenes of the activity of the Geological Commission of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope. Practically the whole country is bare of soil, and enormous gashes sawn through the land by the rivers reveal very large sections and reveal them very clearly. As year after year went by in such "association," the facts presented themselves to Professor Schwarz in an order different from that which one usually finds in text-books, and therefore the theories as to their origin and nature became different from established ones.

M. W.

A Brief History of Forestry in Europe, the United States and Other Countries. By Bernhard E. Fernow, LL.D. x and 438 pp. University Press, Toronto, 1907.

This is an authoritative reference volume for foresters and others, summarizing the forest conditions and forest management of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Switzerland, France, Russia and Finland, the Scandinavian States, the Mediterranean States, Great Britain and her colonies, Japan and the United States. Originally planned as a series of lecture notes, it is concise, closely written and hence especially valuable as a reference volume, in spite of the absence of an index.

The larger chapters are devoted, as would be expected, to Germany and the United States. While Germany has had a forest policy since the 14th Century, there was no developed public opinion in reference to the need of forest control in this country until within very recent years. In certain areas, early efforts were made to care for the forests, but they were purely local and the first forestry association was formed in 1876. The chapter summarizes the movement in the United States up to 1907.

As a book for the forester, the volume is a splendid summary of national movements all over the world. It is also a valuable volume of reference for all who are interested in the pertinent and much misunderstood subject of forestry as it confronts the people of the United States.

R. E. D.

The New Baedeker. Being casual Notes of an irresponsible Traveller. By Harry Thurston Peck. 352 pp. and illustrations. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, 1910. \$1.50.

The New Baedeker is a volume of conversational notes on selected foreign and American cities, written in a sort of itinerant order. The author does not pretend to give the spirit of the cities so that one may feel the personality of Berlin, Havre or Boston, but describes the items of thought or allusion that come to him in watching the details of life amid which he has been placed in his travels. These running comments are often amusing, occasionally picturesque, but frequently far-fetched and unattractive.

The volume contains little information that would help a traveller and thereby illustrates the difference—hardly a sufficient word—between the New Baedeker and the invaluable Baedeker which is world-known and world-used.